

PATENT APPLICATION

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of

Docket No: Q62783

Chan-kyu KOO

Appln. No.: 09/805,362

Group Art Unit: 2145

Confirmation No.: 6724

Examiner: Jeffrey R. Swearingen

Filed: March 14, 2001

For: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MULTI-TELECOMMUNICATION OVER LOCAL IP NETWORK

REQUEST FOR INITIALED FORM PTO/SB/08 A & B

MAIL STOP ISSUE FEE

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner initial and return copies of the Forms PTO/SB/08 A & B filed with the Information Disclosure Statements on September 20, 2005 and October 30, 2006 to the undersigned attorney. For the Examiner's convenience, copies of the previously filed forms and references are attached hereto.

With respect to the IDS of September 20, 2005, Applicants re-submit herewith the English translation of the foreign Office Action as previously submitted on September 20, 2005. Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner indicate that the reference cited in the IDS dated September 20, 2005, IDS has been considered.

With respect to the IDS dated October 30, 2006, Applicants submit herewith a communication from a foreign patent office (and English language translation thereof), which was mentioned in the Statement Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.97(e) submitted with the IDS on October 30, 2006. Applicants submit that this English language translation of the Communication from

REQUEST FOR INITIALED FORM PTO/SB/08 A & B

U.S. Application No.: 09/805,362

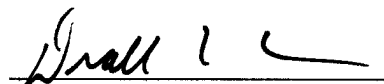
Attorney Docket No.: Q62783

the foreign patent office satisfies the concise explanation requirement under 37 C.F.R. § 1.98(a)(3) for foreign language documents, and Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner indicate that the reference cited in the IDS of October 30, 2006, has been considered.

This submission is a result of the Examiner's failure to return the initialed copy of the Form PTO/SB/08 A & B, and as such, does **not** constitute a delay by Applicant. Further evidence that this submission does **not** constitute a delay by Applicant is that this submission does **not** fall within any of the categories outlined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.704 deemed to constitute Applicant's failure to engage in reasonable efforts to conclude prosecution. Accordingly, no reduction of the period of adjustment of patent term is warranted.

It is believed that a petition, requesting that the period of adjustment of the patent term is **not** to be reduced, is not required. However, if a petition is required, please consider this submission to incorporate such a petition. Also, it is believed that no fees are required; however, if a fee is required, USPTO is directed and authorized to charge such required fee, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880.

Respectfully submitted,



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WASHINGTON OFFICE

23373

CUSTOMER NUMBER

Date: September 17, 2008

Q62783

Forwarding Number: 9-5-2006-044228114
Forwarding Date: 07.28.2006
Submission Deadline: 09.28.2006

To: Keon Ju Lee
Keon Ju Lee Patent Law Office
Mihwa Building, 110-2, Myungryun-dong 4-ka,
Jongro-ku, Seoul
110-524

**Korean Intellectual Property Office
Notice of Grounds for Rejection**

Applicant: Name: Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. (Applicant code: 119981042713)
Address: 416, Maetan-dong, Youngtong-ku, Soowon-si, Kyungki-do
Agent: Name: Keon Ju Lee
Address: Keon Ju Lee Patent Law Office, Mihwa Building, 110-2, Myungryun-dong 4-ka,
Jongro-ku, Seoul
Application Number: 10-2000-0014102
Title of the Invention: Multi Telecommunication Device by Local IP Network and Method Thereof

As a result of the examination of this application, we found the following reasons for rejection and therefore, such is notified based on Article 63 of the Patent Law so if you have any comments or need to make revisions, please submit an opinion letter (Attachment Form No. 25-2 of the Enforcement Rules for the Patent Law) and/or revision letter (Attachment Form No. 5 of the Enforcement Rules for the Patent Law). (As for the above submission deadline, you can apply for its extension by one month each time, but a separate approval notification for the time period extension will not be provided.)

[Reasons]

1. Since this application is incomplete in the Detailed Explanation of the Invention as pointed out below and therefore, it does not meet the requirements specified in Clause 3 of Article 42 of the Patent Law, a patent cannot be granted.

[Following]

In the identifying symbol <22>, "U...without regard to ACK" seems to be an error for "UDP...without regard to ACK."

In the identifying symbol <60>, "home gateway (100) at step 800" seems to be an error for "terminal (102) at step 800."

2. As this application is incomplete in Claims 13, 20, 31, 33, 34 and 36 of the Scope of Patent Claims as pointed out below and therefore, does not meet the requirements specified in Article 42, Clause 4, Item 2 of the Patent Law, a patent cannot be granted.

[Following]

In Claim 13 of the Scope of Patent Claims, it is unclear whether "the said terminal" means "the sender's terminal" or "the receiver's terminal."

In Claim 20 of the Scope of Patent Claims, it is desirable to correct "to port according to information" to "according to the information of the port" in view of the context.

In Claims 31 and 34 of the Scope of Patent Claims, it is unclear whether "the said packet" means "the packet for phone calls" or "the packet for Internet communication."

In Claims 33 and 36 of the Scope of Patent Claims, it is desirable to correct the claim numbers "31," "34" and "35" to "Claim 31," "Claim 34" and "Claim 35" respectively to make it clear that they are subordinate claims.

3. As the invention described in Claims 1 through 35 of the Scope of Patent Claims of this application is something that can be easily invented with the points stated below by one (hereinafter referred to as "relevant company") who has common knowledge in the technical area to which this invention belongs before this application, a patent cannot be granted in accordance with Clause 2 of the Article 29 of the Patent Law.

[Following]

► Cited inventions: Office gazette of the Patent Publication No. 1998-87305 (Publication: December 5, 1998)

Claim 1 of the Scope of Patent Claims relates to the device for multiple communications through a local IP composed of the terminal that performs the voice and image communication, the home gateway that assigns the identifiers identifying multiple terminals and the ports, the IP network that is connected to the home gateway, and the gatekeeper for managing the status of the IP network,

but the said terminal, home gateway and IP network correspond to the phone terminal, gateway and Internet network respectively, and

the gatekeeper is a component that is basically required in an Internet phone system and therefore, we must assume that it is naturally equipped in the cited invention so their configurations are similar to each other.

However, in Claim 1 of the Scope of Patent Claims, the characteristic that the home gateway identifies the multiple terminals connected to the local network by port number so that Internet phone calls are possible with only limited IP is not listed in the cited invention but the said characteristic is merely the application and integration of the NAT-PT function described in RFC2766 (published in February 2000) to an Internet phone system; as this integration is a very easy technology for a relevant company,

Claim 1 of the Scope of Patent Claims can be easily invented by a relevant company from the cited invention and the NAT-PT technology.

As the contents described in Claims 2 and 3 of the Scope of Patent Claims can be easily derived from RFC2766 and general network theory, it can be determined that a relevant company can easily invent it.

As the invention described in Claims 4 through 18 and 20 through 36 of the Scope of Patent Claims can be self-evidently derived from the device invention of Claims 1 through 3, it can be determined that a relevant company can easily invent it.

As Claim 19 of the Scope of Patent Claims is merely listing the contents that a relevant company can determine very clearly based on a common concept saying that "phone call connection is impossible when all of the connection circuits are occupied," it can be determined that a relevant company can easily invent it.

[Attachment]

Attachment 1. One copy of Patent Publication No. 1998-87305 (December 5, 1998). End.

Korean Intellectual Property Office

July 28, 2006
Telecommunication Examination Division
Network Examination Team

Examiner: Jung Soo Lee [seal: Jung Soo Lee]

<< Instruction >>

You are required to pay an amendment fee of 3,000 won per case when you submit an electronic copy of the amended Specification or Drawings, etc. or 13,000 won if you submit a hard copy.

The amendment fee must be paid by the date immediately following the day when you receive a filing number. Once you have received the filing number, you need to indicate it in the Attachment Form No. 1 specified in the "Rules relating to the Collection of Patent Registration Fees and Other Fees Pursuant to the Patent Law, the New Utility Model Law, the Design Protection Law, and the Trademark Law." However, when the due date falls on a holiday (including non-working Saturdays), the amendment fee must be paid by the first business day after such holiday.

The amendment fee may be paid at a bank handling government fees (most commercial banks) or by using the giro address on the Internet (www.giro.or.kr). However, when a hard copy amendment is submitted by postal mail, and if you enclose under the same cover a money order in the amount equivalent to the applicable amendment fee, KIPO will duly process it.

For other inquiries, please call ☎ 042) 481-5684. As for document forms and procedures, please contact the Patent Customer Call Center (☎ 1544-8080).

발송번호: 9-5-2006-044228114

발송일자: 2006.07.28

제출기일: 2006.09.28

수신 서울 종로구 명륜동4가 110-2 미화빌딩

이건주특허법률사무소

이건주

110-524

특 허 청 의견제출통지서

출 원 인 명 칭 삼성전자주식회사 (출원인코드: 119981042713)
주 소 경기도 수원시 영통구 매탄동 416
대 리 인 명 칭 이건주
주 소 서울 종로구 명륜동4가 110-2 미화빌딩 이건주특허법률사무소
출 원 번 호 10-2000-0014102
발 명 의 명 칭 사설 아이피 네트워크를 통한 다중 통화 장치 및 방법

이 출원에 대한 심사결과 아래와 같은 거절이유가 있어 특허법 제63조의 규정에 의하여 이를 통지하오니 의견이 있거나 보정이 필요할 경우에는 상기 제출기일까지 의견서[특허법 시행규칙 별지 제25호의2서식] 또는/및 보정서[특허법 시행규칙 별지 제5호서식]를 제출하여 주시기 바랍니다.(상기 제출기일에 대하여 매회 1월 단위로 연장을 신청할 수 있으며, 이 신청에 대하여 별도의 기간연장승인통지는 하지 않습니다.)

[이유]

1. 이 출원은 발명의 상세한 설명의 기재가 아래에 지적한 바와 같이 불비하여 특허법 제42조제3항의 규정에 의한 요건을 충족하지 못하므로 특허를 받을 수 없습니다.

[아 래]

식별기호 <22>에서 “U에는 ACK와 무관하게”는 “UDP는 ACK와 무관하게”의 오키인 것으로 판단됩니다.

식별기호 <60>에서 “800단계에서 홈 게이트웨이(100)”은 “800단계에서 단말기(102)”의 오키인 것으로 판단됩니다.

2. 이 출원은 특허청구범위 제13항, 제20항, 제31항, 제33항, 제34항 및 제36항의 기재가 아래에 지적한 바와 같이 불비하여 특허법 제42조제4항제2호의 규정에 의한 요건을 충족하지 못하므로 특허를 받을 수 없습니다.

[아 래]

청구범위 제13항의 “상기 단말기”는 “발신지 단말기” 및 “수신지 단말기” 중 어느 것

을 지시하는지 불명확합니다.

청구범위 제20항의 "포트에 정보에 따라 "는 " 포트의 정보에 따라 "로 수정하는 것이 문맥상 바람직합니다.

청구범위 제31항 및 제34항의 "상기 패킷"은 "전화 통화를 위한 패킷"과 "인터넷 통신을 위한 패킷" 중 어느 것을 지시하는지 불명확합니다.

청구범위 제33항 및 제36항은 항번호 "31", "34" 및 "35"을 각각 "31항", "34항" 및 "35항"으로 수정하여 종속항임을 명확히 하는 것이 바람직합니다.

3. 이 출원의 특허청구범위 제1-35항에 기재된 발명은 그 출원전에 이 발명이 속하는 기술 분야에서 통상의 지식을 가진 자(이하 "당업자"라 함)가 아래에 지적인 것에 의하여 용이하게 발명할 수 있는 것이므로 특허법 제29조제2항의 규정에 의하여 특허를 받을 수 없습니다.

[아 래]

▶ 인용발명 : 공개특허공보 제1998-87305호(1998.12.5. 공개)

청구범위 제1항은 음성 및 화상 통화를 수행하는 단말기, 다수의 단말기를 구분하는 식별자 및 포트를 할당하는 홈게이트웨이, 홈게이트웨이에 연결된 아이피 네트워크, 아이피 네트워크 상태 관리를 위한 게이트키퍼로 구성된 사설 아이피를 통한 다중 통화를 위한 장치에 관한 것이나,

상기 단말기, 홈게이트웨이, 아이피 네트워크는 각각 인용발명의 전화단말, 게이트웨이, 인터넷망에 각각 대응되며,

게이트키퍼는 인터넷 전화 시스템에서 기본적으로 필요한 구성요소이므로 인용발명에도 당연히 구비되어 있다고 보아야 하므로, 그 구성이 서로 유사합니다.

다만, 청구범위 제1항에서 홈게이트웨이가 사설망에 접속해 있는 다수의 단말을 포트번호로 구분하여 한정된 아이피만으로도 인터넷 전화를 가능하도록 하는 특징은 인용발명에 기재되어 있지 않으나,

상기 특징은 RFC2766(2000.2. 공개)에서 기재되어 있는 NAT-PT 기능을 단순히 인터넷 전화 시스템에 적용하여 결합한 것에 불과하며, 그 결합이 당업자에게는 지극히 용이한 기술이므로,

청구범위 제1항은 인용발명 및 NAT-PT 기술로부터 당업자가 용이하게 발명할 수 있다고 판단됩니다.

청구범위 제2-3항에서 한정된 내용은 RFC2766 및 통상적인 네트워크 이론으로부터 자명하게 도출되는 내용이므로 당업자가 용이하게 발명할 수 있다고 판단됩니다.

청구범위 제4-18항 및 제20-36항은 제1-3항의 장치 발명으로부터 자명하게 도출되는 방법 발명이므로 당업자가 용이하게 발명할 수 있다고 판단됩니다.

청구범위 제19항은 “연결 회선이 모두 점유된 경우에는 통화 연결이 불가능” 한 상식적인 개념에 의하여 당업자가 지극히 자명하게 판단할 수 있는 내용을 단순 나열한 것에 불과하므로 당업자가 용이하게 발명할 수 있다고 판단됩니다.

[첨 부]

첨부1 공개특허 제1998-87305호(1998.12.05) 1부. 끝.

특허청

2006.07.28
정보통신심사본부
네트워크심사팀

심사관

이정수



<< 안내 >>

명세서 또는 도면 등의 보정서를 전자문서로 제출할 경우 매건 3,000원, 서면으로 제출할 경우 매건 13,000원의 보정료를 납부하여야 합니다.

보정료는 접수번호를 부여받아 이를 납부자번호로 "특허법·실용신안법·디자인보호법및상표법에 의한 특허료·등록료와 수수료의 징수규칙" 별지 제1호서식에 기재하여, 접수번호를 부여받은 날의 다음 날까지 납부하여야 합니다. 다만, 납부일이 공휴일(토요일·휴무일을 포함한다)에 해당하는 경우에는 그날 이후의 첫 번째 근무일까지 납부하여야 합니다.

보정료는 국고수납은행(대부분의 시중은행)에 납부하거나, 인터넷지로(www.giro.or.kr)로 납부할 수 있습니다. 다만, 보정서를 우편으로 제출하는 경우에는 보정료에 상응하는 통상환을 동봉하여 제출하시면 특허청에서 납부해드립니다.

기타 문의사항이 있으시면 ☎042)481-5684로 문의하시기 바랍니다. 또한 서식 또는 절차에 대하여는 특허고객 콜센터(☎1544-8080)로 문의하시기 바랍니다.

Q62783

Patent application number	Japanese Patent Application 2001-079341
Drafting date	August 10, 2005
Patent Office examiner	Sayaka MORO 3149 5X00
Patent applicant's agent	Masamune SHIGA (and 1 other)
Applicable provisions	Article 17, Paragraph 2, Article 3; Article 29, Paragraph 2

<<<< FINAL >>>>

This application is to be rejected for the following reasons. If you have any opinions regarding the matter, please submit a Written Opinion within three months of the date of mailing of this notification.

REASONS

(Reason A)

The amendment dated June 20, 2005 was not made within the scope of matters described in the Specification or Drawings initially appended to the application as regards the points indicated below, and therefore does not satisfy the requirements stipulated in Article 17, Paragraph 2, Item 3 of the Patent Law.

NOTE

In Claim 1 as amended, the amendment by addition of the point that packet payload information is converted in cases where the received packet involves an Internet connection is found to constitute the addition of new matters.

Namely, referring to (0035) and (0039) of the detailed description of the invention, it is stated that "if a packet is received having an IP address and port number that match the Internet connection related information, the IP address in the header is converted to an internal IP address based on the matching information, and the packet is transmitted to a terminal connected to the local IP network 110." It is found that also converting the payload information of packets in the case of an Internet connection is not described in the specification or drawings initially appended to the application.

(Reason B)

The inventions related to the following claims of the present application could have been easily invented by a person with ordinary knowledge of technology in the field to which the inventions belong prior to the filing of this application based on the inventions recited in the publications below, which had been distributed in Japan or abroad prior to the filing of this application, or on inventions made publicly available for use by means of telecommunications networks prior to the filing of this application, and therefore cannot receive a patent according to the stipulations of Article 29, Paragraph 2 of the Japan Patent Law.

Notes (for the cited literature, see the List of Cited Literature)

Claims 1 through 4

Cited literature: 1 through 4

Remarks:

In an opinion brief dated June 20, 2005, the applicant asserts that, generally, a table generated for Internet connection (NAPT) exists temporarily for the purpose of connecting a terminal to the Internet, and is deleted once the Internet connections is terminated, while a table used for telephone connection is maintained without being deleted.

However, in Claim 1 as amended, in the case of "A home gateway which uses not only protocols for Internet connection but also protocols for telephone connection, retrieves the format of received packets, and if the received packet is a packet for Internet connection, . . . or converts the header and payload of the received packet to information for Internet connection, and if the received packet is a packet for telephone connection, . . . or converts the header and payload of the received packet to information for telephone connection," the content of the aforementioned Written Opinion is not reflected in any way.

To examine the matter exclusive of the points indicated above (Reason A), it is found that converting packets for Internet connection into information for Internet connection and converting packets for telephone connection into information for telephone connection does not go beyond operations which would obviously be performed in a home gateway capable of using protocols for Internet connection and telephone connection.

Therefore, it is still found that the invention according to Claim 1 as amended could have been easily conceived of by a person skilled in the art based on the invention described in the previous Cited Literature 1 and 2.

Next, the points asserted in the Written Opinion will be examined.

Cited Literature 3 (Cited Literature 1, cited in the Notification of Reasons for Rejection dated June 1, 2004), page 20, line 1 through page 24, line 7, states that a translation table generated for purposes of Internet connection exists temporarily and is deleted when the Internet connection is terminated. Thus, the use of a conversion table which exists temporarily in the case of Internet connection is found to be commonplace.

Furthermore, in Cited Literature 4, page 74, "A complete IP integration approach for voice is indispensable" section and page 75, "Problems of the security and the like mount" section, it is described that in the case of end-to-end applications such as VoIP, if one goes through NAT, it becomes difficult to connect to a specific terminal in a private address space from the global address side, so a specified UDP port is opened. In other words, this is found to describe that a saved conversion table is used in the case of packets for telephone connection regardless of the presence or absence of a terminal connection.

Therefore, in Claim 1 as amended, in the case of "A home gateway which uses not only protocols for Internet connection but also protocols for telephone connection, retrieves the format of received packets, and if the received packet is a packet for Internet connection, converts the header and payload information of the received packet into . . . information stored in a table for Internet connections which is deleted depending on whether or not the terminal is connected to the Internet, and if the received packet is a packet for telephone connection, converts the header and payload of the received packet into . . . information which is stored in a table for telephone connections which is preserved regardless of whether there is a terminal connection," it is likewise found that this could be easily conceived of by a person skilled in the art based on the inventions described in Cited Literature 1 through 4.

If any reasons for rejection are newly discovered, a Notification of Reasons for Rejection will be issued.

List of Cited Literature

1. International Publication WO 00/08803 pamphlet
2. Matt HOLDREGE, "Protocol Complications with the IP Network Address Transfer (NAT)," draft-ietf-nat-protocol-complications-01.txt, NAT Working Group, June 1999
3. Published Japanese Translation of a PCT Application H11-508753
4. Tetsuo NOZAWA, "Obstacles to IP integration of voice: a radical VoIP solution not relying on address conversion to come in 2000 or later." Nikkei Communications, No. 301, Nikkei Communications, Japan, Nikkei BP Sha, Nikkei Business Publications, Inc., September 6, 1999, p. 73-75

拒絶理由通知書

→
特許出願の番号 特願2001-079341
起案日 平成17年 8月10日
特許庁審査官 茂呂 さやか 3149 5X00
特許出願人代理人 志賀 正武(外 1名) 様
適用条文 第17条の2第3項、第29条第2項

<<<< 最 後 >>>>

この出願は、次の理由によって拒絶をすべきものである。これについて意見があれば、この通知書の発送の日から3か月以内に意見書を提出して下さい。

理 由

(理由A)

平成17年 6月20日付けでした手続補正は、下記の点で願書に最初に添付した明細書又は図面に記載した事項の範囲内においてしたものでないから、特許法第17条の2第3項に規定する要件を満たしていない。

記

補正後の請求項1において、受信したパケットがインターネット接続の場合にパケットのペイロードの情報を変換することを追加補正することは、新規事項の追加に該当すると認められる。

すなわち、発明の詳細な説明の【0035】、【0039】を参照すると、「インターネット接続に関する情報と一致するIPアドレス及びポート番号を持つパケットが受信される場合、一致する情報によってヘッダのIPアドレスを内部IPアドレスに変換し、ローカルIPネットワーク110に接続された端末機に伝送する」と記載され、インターネット接続の場合にパケットのペイロードの情報も変換することは、願書に最初に添付した明細書又は図面に記載されていないと認められる。

(理由B)

この出願の下記の請求項に係る発明は、その出願前日本国内又は外国において頒布された下記の刊行物に記載された発明又は電気通信回線を通じて公衆に利用

可能となった発明に基いて、その出願前にその発明の属する技術の分野における通常の知識を有する者が容易に発明をすることができたものであるから、特許法第29条第2項の規定により特許を受けることができない。

記 (引用文献等については引用文献等一覧参照)

請求項: 1 - 4

引用文献: 1 - 4

備考:

出願人は、平成17年6月20日付け意見書において、インターネット接続のために生成されるテーブル(NAPT)は、端末機のインターネット接続のために一時的に存在し、インターネット接続が中止されると削除されることが一般的であるのに対して、電話接続のために使用するテーブルは、削除されことなく維持される旨を主張している。

しかしながら、補正後の請求項1において、

「インターネット接続のためのプロトコルだけでなく、電話接続のためのプロトコルを使用し、受信されるパケットの形態を検索して、前記受信されたパケットが前記インターネット接続のためのパケットである場合、・・・またはインターネット接続のための情報に前記受信されたパケットのヘッダ及びペイロードの情報を変換し、前記受信されたパケットが前記電話接続のためのパケットである場合、・・・または電話接続のための情報に前記受信されたパケットのヘッダ及びペイロードの情報を変換するホームゲートウェイ」の場合、上記意見書の内容が一切反映されていない。

そして、上記(理由A)で指摘した点を除いて検討するに、インターネット接続のためのパケットをインターネット接続のための情報に変換し、電話接続のためのパケットを電話接続のための情報に変換することは、インターネット接続と電話接続のためのプロトコルを使用可能なホームゲートウェイであれば当然行う動作にすぎないと認められる。

したがって、補正後の請求項1に係る発明は依然として先の引用文献1及び2に記載された発明に基づいて当業者が容易に想到しうるものと認められる。

次に、意見書で主張する点について検討する。

引用文献3(平成16年 6月 1日付け拒絶理由通知書で引用した引用文献1)の第20頁第1行-第24頁第7行には、インターネット接続のために生成される翻訳テーブルは一時的に存在し、インターネット接続が中止されると削除されることが記載されているように、インターネット接続の場合に一時的に存在する変換テーブルを用いることは一般的と認められる。

また、引用文献4の第74頁の段落「音声の完全IP統合で対策が不可欠に」及び第75頁の段落「セキュリティなど問題は山積み」には、VoIPのような

エンド・エンドで利用するアプリケーションの場合にNATを介すとグローバルアドレス側からプライベートアドレスの中の特定端末へ接続するのが難しくなることから、特定のUDPポートを開けることが記載されている。すなわち、電話接続のためのパケットの場合、端末機の接続有無に関係なく、保存された変換テーブルを用いることが記載されていると認められる。

したがって、補正後の請求項1において、

「インターネット接続のためのプロトコルだけでなく、電話接続のためのプロトコルを使用し、受信されるパケットの形態を検索して、前記受信されたパケットが前記インターネット接続のためのパケットである場合、前記端末機がインターネットに接続したか否かによって削除される前記インターネット接続のためのテーブルに貯蔵された情報、・・・に前記受信されたパケットのヘッダ及びペイロードの情報を変換し、前記受信されたパケットが前記電話接続のためのパケットである場合、前記端末機の接続有無に関係なく保存される前記電話接続のためのテーブルに貯蔵された情報、・・・に前記受信されたパケットのヘッダ及びペイロードの情報を変換するホームゲートウェイ」の場合も、引用文献1-4に記載された発明に基づいて当業者が容易に想到しうるものと認められる。

拒絶の理由が新たに発見された場合には拒絶の理由が通知される。

引用文献等一覧

1. 国際公開第00/08803号パンフレット
2. Matt Holdrege, "Protocol Complications with the IP Network Address Transfer (NAT)", draft-ietf-nat-protocol-complications-01.txt, NAT Working Group, 1999年 6月
3. 特表平11-508753号公報
4. 野沢哲生, 音声のIP統合に障壁 アドレス変換通らないVoIP抜本的解決は2000年以降, 日経コミュニケーション 第301号 NIKKEI COMMUNICATIONS, 日本, 日経BP社 Nikkei Business Publications, Inc., 1999年 9月 6日, P. 73-75

最後の拒絶理由通知とする理由

1. 最初の拒絶理由通知に対する応答時の補正によって通知することが必要になった拒絶の理由のみを通知する拒絶理由通知である。

先行技術文献調査結果の記録

・調査した分野 IPC第7版

H04L 12/00-12/66

・先行技術文献

堀口幹友、NetGenesis Dual 10/100Mbps 自動認識ハブ搭載の低価格なIPルータ、アスキーNT 第4巻 第8号、株式会社アスキー、1999年8月1日、P. 132-133 (静的IPマスカレードとIPマスカレードの両方を設定可能なルータ)

垣成英一、インターネット最新テクノロジー：第17回 プライベートアドレスで透過的にインターネットと通信できる：アドレス変換、INTERNET magazine NO. 41、株式会社インプレス、1998年6月1日、P. 308-311 (グローバルIPアドレスからアクセス可能とするために静的IPマスカレードを使用)

この先行技術文献調査結果の記録は、拒絶理由を構成するものではない。

この拒絶理由通知の内容に関するお問い合わせ、または面接のご希望がございましたら下記までご連絡下さい。

茂呂さやか

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